WASHINGTON

Proposed Pension to the Widow of Abraham Lincoln.

A Bill to Amend the Tenure of Office Act Introduced in the Senate.

The Niagara Ship Canal Project in the House.

Rare Developments Concerning the Alaska Fund.

Where the Money is Reputed to Have Gone.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1869.

reported interview with him in the

ing to state that it is even probably true, but for the investigating committee to work upon. According to Martin's statement, which is at least worthy of being sifted, while the Alaska treaty was being negotiated, Seward expressed to Baron Stoecki doubts as to the chances of getting the matter through Congress and advised the latter to do something to oil the wheels of legislative machinery. In arranging the price to be paid for the Territory the means were provided wherewith to furnish the oil. Thad provided wherewith to furnish the soil. That Stevens was the man selected to put the matter through, and it is alleged the imperial agent visited the Great Commoner, and in his blandest manner laid the matter open, assuring him that a half mil-lion of dollars would be regarded as a mere bagatelle if his influence could be secured. The good old man refused any recompense, but put his shoulder to the wheel with a will. A distinguished Eastern mem-ber was found to take charge of the matter, and a bill man refused any recompense, but put his shoulder to the wheel with a will. A distinguished Eastern member was found to take charge of the matter, and a bill was prepared. At this stage of the game another Eastern member, who has a reputation for smeiling good things, scented the game. He had a smail claim on the Russian government that he was prosecuting for an Eastern firm who furnished the Russian bear with fire arms amounting to \$800,000. He at once saw the first Eastern member and let him know that he was fully posted. Numbers one and two then put their heads together and settled that number two should introduce a resolution to make the deduction from the Alaska purchase money in favor of his clients but should subside when number one raised a certain point of order. Well, the appropriation was finally made, and the following are represented as some of the items of expenditure:—To an ex-public printer, \$5,000; to a near relative of the Great Commoner, \$40,000; to a near relative of the Great Commoner, \$40,000; to a near relative of the Great Commoner, \$40,000; to an ex-Commissioner of Pensions, \$10,000; to the Washington correspondent of a New York radical morning paper, \$6,000; to a Washington correspondent, who is known to be attached to a Cincinnati paper, \$10,000; to a conservative morning paper in Baltimore, \$20,000; to the Washington special correspondent of the Jones family, \$10,000; to an Eastern Senator who had influence with a prominent journal, \$20,000; and the Eastern member before alluded to as No. 1, \$250,000. Martin pretends that there is evidence ready for the Committee to show that an acquaintance who chanced to call on Baron Stoccki soon after the appropriation was made saw lying on the Minister's deak a draft for \$5,000,000, which the Baron handed him to look at. The gentleman asked what it was for, and was told that it was the payment for Alaska. "But this," said he, "is only for \$5,000,000. I thought the United States were to pay \$7,200,000." The Baron answered:—"No, sir; that is all we

about the 4th of October, a letter of which the fol-lowing is a copy:—

My DEAR SIR—It appears that some one connected with the Russian Legation has been telling takes out of school and I am threatened with blackmailing. I thought at first to submit to the exigency if it was not drawn too strong, as in these matters the least talk the better. I thought, however, to apprise you of the fact. What do you divise?

This letter bore the signature of an Eastern mem-

Reconstruction acts and did not carry out their in-structions. From all that he was able to learn he thinks there was considerable intimidation used in different parts of the State towards the blacks, and that on this account many of them did not vote. General Gillem is to appear again before the committee, when he will be examined touching the disturbances alieged to have occurred in the seven counties of the State where the enemies of the State constitution were in the majority. The Reconstruction Committee will probably make a report to the House in a week or ten days on the result of this investigation into the condition of Georgia and Mississippi. The committee is by no means agreed among themselves as to what should be done. Some of them, and among the number Mr. Bingham, the chairman, are opposed to a new reconstruction of Georgia, believing that the testimony does not warrant such a course and that her State constitution is thoroughly republican in form and spirit. Those who listen to the stories of the Bullock faction go for a reconstruction. The number of these is believed to be small, because since the investigation was commenced it has become apparent that the object of these men is to have a new deal of offices, so as to secure good ones for themselves and their friends and to get a chance to have revenge upon political enemies. With regard to Mississippi it is thought that the best way is to throw out the votes of the seven counties where the disturbances took place and where, it is alleged, intimidation and threats were used to such an extent as to prevent the negroes from voting. With these counties thrown out there would be a clear majority in the State for the constitution submitted to the people by the Convention. The testimony before the committee indicates that a clear majority of the voters of Mississippi are in favor of this constitution, it is the opinion of some members of the committee that if the constitution were approved by Congress and the State government set in motion law and order would be respected and peace and prosperity restored.

The Ceolered Suffrage Convention.

The President of the United States has accepted the report of the Government Commissioner upon an additional sec

now in session in this city were introduced to the President this afternoon. Hon. Samuel Cary performed the ceremony of introduction in a few pertinent remarks. The President in response expressed himself pleased at the compliment of their visit, and said, without making a speech, he would simply refer to his record for an illustration of his respect for labor and industrial interests. The delegates were then individually introduced to Mr. Johnson.

The Claim of Miss Murphy, of Alabama.
Further discussion of the Sue Murphy case will cease to-morrow and a motion will be adopted recommitting the subject to the Claims Committee, from which it is understood it will be reported for passage, guarded by such provisions as will insure it from being made a precedent for payment of the ten thousand other claims which the Senate is so apprehensive might be and to follow.

Reimbursing and Army Contractor.

The senate Committee on Claims had a meeting this morning and discussed a bill long ago introduced by Senator Foster to reimburse a New Jersey contractor for army cloth which he furnished the government towards the end of the war, but which happened not to be wanted, and was thrown back on his hands, which necessitated his selling it at a considerable sacridee. The committee did nothing in the matter.

The Busteed Investigation.

in the matter.

The Busteed Investigation.

The Busteed investigation was continued to-day before only one member of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Eldridge. Samuel F. Rice, of Montgomery, Ala., was examined at length. His cross-examination was conducted by Judge Busteed, and some facts rather damaging to the prosecution were elected.

facts rather damaging to the prosecution were elicited.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:—

Perty Fuller to be collector of customs for the district of New Oriesns; E. A. Palfrey to be collector of customs for the district of Salem and Beverly, Mass.; Thomas B. Florence to be assessor of internal revenue for the Second-district of Pennsylvania; John J. Datrich to be collector of internal revenue for the Twelfth district of Illinois; Nathaniel P. Langford, of Montana, to be Governor of Montana; John Savage, of New York, to be Consul at Leeds.

Military Orders.

age, of New York, to be Consul at Leeds.

Military Orders.

Brevet Brigadier teneral J. D. Bingham, chief of the quartermaster's department of the lakes, has been ordered to make an inspection of the affairs of the quartermaster's department in the Fifth Military district.

the quartermaster's department in the Fifth Military district.

Special Committee on Ordnance.

The following gentlemen constitute the special committee on ordnance:—Senators Howard, Cameron and Drake; Representatives Logan, Butler, of Massachusetts, and Schenck.

Distribution of Navy Prizes.

The prizes Nits and James Battle, captured by the United States steamers Described the Pourth Auditor of the Treasury for distribution, and will be ready for payment in a few days.

Foreign Telegraph Cables.

The bill prohibiting the landing of telegraph cables along the coast of the United States was also considered by the committee, and it was agreed to refer it to the Attorney General for his opinion on the subject.

The Virginia Conference Con

committee of the House appointed to

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1869. MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS PRESENTED. Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., presented the mem rial of the Equal Rights Association for a constit

rial of certain capitalists of Prairie du Chien pray-ing for the improvement of the Mississippi river at that point and setting forth the great importance of

heresatter hold, civil offices to which they have been appointed by and with the consent of the Senate, except the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, and Interior, the Postmaster General and Attorney General and others that may hereafter be made Cabinet officers, shall be entitled to hold such offices until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as otherwise provided for in this bill.

Section two provides that during a recess of the Senate the President shall have authority to suspend any officer so appointed, except the Judge of the Supreme Court, and to make an ad interim appointment until the next meeting of the Senate, and until the case shall be acted upon and determined by that body. The suspension must be reported to the Senate within twenty days after the meeting. In case of its concurrence the suspension may be made a removal; but if the Senate do not so concur the suspended officer shall resume the functions of his office, but shall not receive pay for the time during which he was suspended. The President may, however, at any time before reporting such suspension to the Senate, revoke it or reinstate the suspended officer in the performance of his suites the first two sections of the act of March 2, 1807, above referred to.

Section three repeals the first two sections of the act of March 2, 1807, above referred to.

Mr. SULTIMESTERN PACIFIC RALIDOAN.

Mr. SULTIMESTERN

ded or withheld of d. But now it mus d. weakness and d

allow any other branch to consider and amend revenue bills was reluctantly conceded by the framers of the constitution. A treaty regulating custom duties, the main source of revenue heretofore and destined to be pure to regular governments—the right of the immediate representatives of the people to control the pure of the nation function and the pure of the nation of the property of the people to control the pure of the nation of the people to control the pure of the nation of the pure of the nation of the people to control the pure of the nation of of the na

lag behind and retart their process for analytic tury, why, in an economical view, the United States can afford to wait. When these provinces seek that aggrandizement which naturally flows over all the parts of a free, independent and prosperous nation by a union of interests and honors, by a fraternal welding together of all their material forces and political aspirations, by an unreserved and uncalendating assumption of privileges and duties, it will be time enough to consider what measures will best advance their general welfare. Until then it is a study exclusively their own, about which it will be unbecoming for us to waste diplomacy.

CONCLUSION.

There is no error, as I think, in the statement with which I started—namely, that our history furnishes but one actual reciprocity treaty accepted—and that was itself made contingent upon the action of Congress—and one, the Zoilverein, negotiated and rejected by the Senate. As tar as precedents go the action of the government has been decidedly adverse to them, and the character of that accepted even British subjects do not now pretend to have been other than very profitable to them, and most unprofitable to the United States. Our House of Representatives was an improved copy of the British House of Commons, whose rights and privileges, are guarded with especial jealousy and unceasing formality. At the commencement of every session the Speaker goes to the House of Lords and claims "all their ancient rights and privileges," all of which the Queen, either in person or by proxy, "agrees to allow and confirm in as ample and complete manner as has ever been allowed or confirmed by herself or by any of her Majesty's predecessors." It will not be wise for the Senate or the Executive, to raise any dubious chalict with the other brasch of Congress. Let it never be necessary for the House to ask of us, or of the Executive, to allow and confirm, in as complete a manner as has ever been allowed or confirmed by herself or by any of her Majesty's predecessors." It will not be

South. Nothing could have been further from his thoughts.

Aff. Bayvern was gird of it, but the language of the Senator had given him the impression that he valued lightly the sacrifices of the Southern loyalista, and indeed rather envied them for the advantage of their position. The argument of the South ator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumber) that the loyal men of the South during the war were public ensures might be unanswerable; but he appealed to that Senator to say whether the conclusion to which his legal logic led him was not revolting to his sense of justice. If the loyal people of the South were now, and had been all along, public genemies, why had the government made a distinction between them and disloyal during the war? The government during the war did not determine who were its triends by law. The Union men of the South who adhered to the government did not hecitade about their duty until they could consult Puffenford it necessary to read Vatted in order to ascertain who were their friends. The policy advocated by the apponents of this bill was most any at any any server.

CONCENTED ON VESTEL PART